

THE WEATHER

Today—Partly cloudy and slightly warmer. Tomorrow—Fair; moderate south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 32.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

IN The Washington Herald each day you will find the Holland Letter, the best financial feature in America for a quarter of a century.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1918.

ONE CENT in Washington and Suburbs. Elsewhere Two Cents.

AUSTRIA OUT OF WAR; SIGNS ARMISTICE; VIENNA SAYS HOSTILITIES HAVE CEASED; ITALIANS OCCUPY TRIESTE; AMERICANS ADVANCE EIGHT MILES ON 30-MILE FRONT

American First and French Fourth Armies Break Through West of Meuse; Berlin Admits Breach.

ENEMY FALLS BACK ON GHENT

Belgians Within Three Miles of Ghent; Capture of Valenciennes Forces New Retreat by Germans.

London, Nov. 3.—The American First and French Fourth armies advanced between seven and eight miles today on a front of thirty miles, according to latest word from the front west of the Meuse.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 3.—A break-through by the Americans west of the Meuse was admitted by the German war office tonight.

The statement says: "An American break-through west of the Meuse caused a German withdrawal.

"Between the Aisne and Champagneulle American troops gained ground at Tilly and beyond Villers-Devant-Dun.

"In Flanders we have fallen back on Ghent.

"We lost Resau (southeast of Valenciennes)."

ENEMY WITHDRAWS FURTHER.

London, Nov. 3.—Capture by the Canadians yesterday of Valenciennes has forced a new German retreat. Field Marshal Haig announced tonight that the enemy had withdrawn from the east and southeast of the big rail city. The British, following him, occupied Villers Pol, Jenlain, Curgies, Estreux and Onnaing. A number of prisoners were captured.

BELGIANS ADVANCE NINE MILES.

Bruges, Nov. 3 (via London).—The Belgians today advanced fifteen kilometers (more than nine miles) along the Dutch frontier north of Ghent, the Belgian war office announced tonight.

YANKS ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

London, Nov. 3.—The Belgians tonight are only four kilometers (two and a half miles) west of Ghent.

American troops fighting under King Albert of Belgium advanced nearly ten miles Friday and Saturday, Gen. Pershing reported in a communique received by the War Department late last night. They reached the western bank of the Scheldt and captured several hundred prisoners.

The communique follows:

"Section A—A series of raids skillfully carried out by troops of the Second army in the Woevre resulted in the capture of two officers and sixty-three men. The First army today continued its successful advance, overcoming all resistance. Among the most important towns taken are Chamigneulles, Beffu-le-Morhomme, Verpel, Sivry-le-Buzancy, Thenergues, Brittenay, Buzancy, Villers-devant-Dun and Clerly-le-Petit. In spite of bad weather conditions our aviators flying at extremely low altitudes carried out important missions over the Meuse valley and along the whole point of attack.

Take 4,000 Prisoners.

The number of prisoners has risen to more than 4,000 men and 192 officers, among whom are four battalion commanders and their staffs.

The enemy was forced to abandon large quantities of material of all kinds. An official count shows that sixty-three guns of medium and light caliber and hundreds of machine guns have been captured. A Bavarian battalion of artillery was taken with its personnel, horses and material complete.

In the course of the operations of the past two days south of the River Lys our troops, acting under the command of the King of the Belgians, advanced nearly ten miles, reaching the western bank of the Scheldt and capturing several hundred prisoners.

Advance West of Meuse Continues.

The Americans continued their advance yesterday west of the Meuse, their assault apparently overcoming the enemy's resistance, according to the morning communique issued by Gen. Pershing.

The communique follows: "This morning the army continued its attack west of the Meuse. The operation is developing satisfactorily."

"INVINCIBLE IF UNITED."

Hindenburg Boasts Again in Response to Manifestation.

Amsterdam, Nov. 3.—Field Marshal Hindenburg, responding to manifestations of confidence, is quoted by a Berlin dispatch as having said: "We are invincible if we are united."

Kaiser Signs His Abdication, London Hears

London, Nov. 3.—A strong report is making the rounds here, emanating from military and diplomatic sources, that the Kaiser, at an assembly of all the German princes Wednesday, signed his abdication.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The "news" that the Kaiser has abdicated was circulated verbally around Paris this afternoon. The newspapers contain only rumors.

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 3.—Reichstag parties, according to word from Berlin late today, have adopted a resolution against the abdication of the Kaiser, "desiring to retain the unity of the empire."

The Kaiser is expected to announce his attitude upon his return from the front.

CONTEST HANGS ON TEN STATES

Both Parties Figure Ways to Gain Control of Senate and House.

As the hour of settlement by the American people of the Congressional contest approaches, it is confidentially conceded by both parties that the election returns from practically ten states will tell the real story of Democratic continuance of control or of Republican victory.

Here are the pivotal states where the attention and energies of the rival campaign managers are being concentrated in the eleventh hour effort to attract the independent and wavering vote:

Rhode Island, Delaware, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wyoming, Illinois and Michigan.

The Republicans admit that there is "a chance of losing," as they express it. Rhode Island, South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico and West Virginia, so far as the Senatorial contests are concerned.

The Democrats reply that according to their canvases of the situation, if these conceded probable losses are actually sustained, Democratic success in the Senatorial fights in the five last named states would not only insure Democratic control of the Senate but would carry through enough Democratic candidates for the House in those states, not only to preserve but to increase their enough Democratic majority of four in the lower body.

See Senate Majority of One.

Prospective gains by Republicans in States now represented by Democratic Senators, the Republicans still insist, would offset the possible losses, and they figure out a way of securing a majority of one in the Senate and ten in the House, now controlled by the Democrats by a vote of 314 to 210 Republicans, seven independents and four vacancies, making a total membership of 435.

Based upon the latest private advice reaching the headquarters of both parties, from the entire ten admittedly debatable States, a majority of the political observers at the National Capital incline to the belief that control of Congress will not be wrested from the Democrats at the polls on Tuesday.

This is how certain political friends of President Wilson are understood to have outlined the situation from the Democratic viewpoint at a recent conference of Administration leaders and party managers. There are thirty Democratic holdovers who will continue as members of the next Senate.

Add to these twelve Democratic Senators in the following States, where there is in reality no serious contest or where the situation is practically hopeless for a Republican standpoint: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. This would make an actual total of forty-two votes in slight before the polls open.

The Democrats claim as safely Democratic, Colorado, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana and Nevada, and are counting on the return of Democrats from those States to give them a total voting strength of forty-seven. A majority of the Senate is forty-nine.

While they profess to have a good chance of winning at least half of the



ASQUITH SPEAKS FOR ABSOLUTE VICTORY

Peace, He Says, Must Strike to Root of War's Causes.

London, Nov. 3.—Speaking at a meeting in Scotland Saturday night, former Premier Asquith said:

"Matters have now reached a stage at which victory must be decisive if peace is to be secured. All our sacrifices will have been thrown away if we acquiesce in anything less than a peace of such a kind that it not only crushes, and crushes for all time, the aggressive ambition of our present enemies, but, what is equally important, and indeed more important, from the point of view of the permanent interests of civilization and humanity, makes a recurrence of such a war impossible by striking at the very root of the causes of the war.

"Therefore peace must give us not merely redistribution of territory or adequate punishment of those who by wanton and unprovoked aggression invaded the best interests of mankind, but peace must also be placed on a more enduring foundation, more equitable, more rational and more enduring system of national relations. Above all, we must attain something better and higher than any of the conventional and traditional peace of history through the league of nations.

"We must not minimize the difficulties in the way of establishing such a league. It must not override or impair the sovereignty of any one nation."

AUSTRIAN FLEET NOT ABANDONED TO SLAVS

Jugo-Slavs Took Fleet by Force and Will Surrender It.

London, Nov. 3.—It is stated authoritatively in Paris that Austria did not abandon her fleet to the Jugo-Slavs, but that the latter in their revolt took possession of the Austro-Hungarian vessels. As soon as this was done they sent President Wilson the following wireless telegram:

"We have seized the whole Austro-Hungarian fleet, except the Viribus Unitis, recently sunk by the Italians, and we are ready to hand over these vessels to the United States government or representatives of the allied navies. The Viribus Unitis was torpedoed while it still flew the Austrian flag."

WAR PROGRAM STILL PUSHED

No Relaxation in Preparation for 1919 Shown by United States.

The War Department is steadily pressing forward its military program for the year 1919, despite the acceptance of armistices by the three great allies of the German Empire. From all that appears on the surface, the war chiefs of the United States are giving no thought to the possibilities of a peace with Germany, but are placing greater pressure than ever before upon the war munitions producers of the nation.

It was announced yesterday that orders for 4,350,811 tons of coal and coke had been placed by the raw materials division of the office of the Director of Purchase and Supply for the use of army camps, posts, forts, proving grounds and hospitals in this country for the coming year. The tonnage consists of 3,691,650 tons of soft coal, 642,725 tons of anthracite and 16,238 tons of coke.

The army camps in this country now have a coal reserve for the winter approximating 600,000 tons.

Buy More Band Music.

Band music costing \$50,000 has been purchased for the use of the American Expeditionary Forces, requisitions having been made by Gen. Pershing that the fifty bands abroad might be better trained.

Brig. Gen. R. E. Wood stated yesterday that orders have been placed with the British government for the manufacture of uniforms for the troops in France, the orders entailing the delivery of 1,800,000 pairs of trousers and 1,400,000 uniform coats. An order has also been placed for a million yards of cloth for officers' uniforms. About 50,000,000 pounds of prunes have been bought for the overseas forces, which is more than twice the amount used from the 1917 pack. Contracts are also being made for the purchase of canned sardines, the army abroad needing about \$100,000 worth.

SWISS ENVOY HERE TO RENEW TREATY

Hans Sulzer, Reaching Port, Says Country Needs Cereals.

An Atlantic Port, Nov. 3.—Hans Sulzer, Swiss Minister to the United States, landed here today. He will at once take up the extension of the American-Swiss commercial arrangement which officially ended on September 30.

Mr. Sulzer declared his country to be sorely in need of cereals, and said he would endeavor to have America's assistance in forwarding food supplies extended.

"The chief question is tonnage," he said. "We need ships assigned to us so we can bring more foodstuffs to Switzerland. Some time ago Germany sank a Spanish steamer loaded with grain consigned to Switzerland. She has since paid fully for the cargo, but we needed the grain more than the money. The Swiss people are extremely grateful for the generous way they have been treated by the people of the United States. We can raise no grain, as our valleys are fit only for dairymaking. We are in sore need of help from the United States."

HYLAN LAYS BLAME FOR RAILWAY WRECK

Says Public Service Commission Made Causes Possible.

New York, Nov. 3.—Mayor Hylan blamed the Public Service Commission for conditions which rendered possible the elevated train wreck disaster in Brooklyn in a statement issued by him tonight. Mayor Hylan said in part:

"The Public Service Commission since its inception has proved to be nothing more than a go-between through which the corporations seek to seize the rights of the people. This disaster is but one more illustration of the commission's inability to control corporations. The final solution of the whole business is municipal ownership."

Final checking of the list of those killed in the disaster showed the dead numbered eighty-five. It was announced tonight by police officials.

SINK AUSTRIAN SHIP.

Two Italian Officers Taken Prisoners After Success.

Rome, Oct. 3.—The Austrian dreadnought Viribus Unitis was torpedoed and sunk at Pola Friday by Maj. Rosetta and Lieut. Surgeon Paolucci. Both are reported to have been made prisoners.

Armistice Became Effective at 3 o'Clock This Afternoon; Terms Likely to Be Made Public Today.

DEBACLE OF ARMY COMPLETE

100,000 Austrian Prisoners Taken by Allies, Diaz Announces—Entire Regiments Surrender.

Vienna, via London, Nov. 3.—"Hostilities have ceased in the Italian theater of war," says an official statement issued here late today. "An armistice has been concluded," the statement adds.

London, Nov. 3.—Premier Lloyd George telephoned from Paris today that the Austrian armistice had been signed at Gen. Diaz's headquarters this afternoon.

The armistice becomes operative at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The terms will be made public Tuesday.

TERMS NOW BEING TRANSMITTED.

Cable dispatches reporting the signing of the Austrian armistice at Gen. Diaz's headquarters yesterday afternoon were confirmed in Washington last night in official dispatches to the United States government. It was stated here, however, that the terms of the armistice would be given out probably today, both in Washington and in Europe. This was taken to mean that the terms were on the cables last night. It was said positively that no announcement of the details of the armistice would be made last night.

ITALIANS LAND AT TRIESTE.

Rome, Nov. 3.—"We occupied Trent and Udine and landed at Trieste," says a late announcement tonight from Gen. Diaz.

The number of prisoners taken by the allies on the Italian front has risen to 100,000, Gen. Diaz announced late today. The total number of guns captured has increased to 2,200.

"We are fighting on the Tagliamento," says the statement.

The Austrian defenses in the Sella del Tonale and in Valaisa regions have been forced, and Col Santo, as well as Revereto, have been captured.

The advance of the Italian First army in the Agrina Valley has precipitated a complete debacle of the Austrian army. Entire regiments are surrendering.

"ITALIA IRREDENTA" REOCCUPIED.

London, Nov. 3.—Austria is out of the war.

At 3 o'clock Monday afternoon the armistice, signed this afternoon, will go into effect. By that time the greater part of "Italia Irredenta" will be occupied by Italian troops.

Trieste, Austria's chief seaport and the heart of the whole irredenta movement, is already in Italian hands. Strong forces were landed by Italian warships.

TRENT IN ITALIAN HANDS.

Trent, capital of the Trentino, Italy's "lost province," swarms with Italian troops. Udine, the great rail gate to Venetia, is Italian once more. What Austrians are still on Venetian soil are dead, wounded or prisoners.

One hundred thousand captives and 2,200 guns had been counted by the victors up to late this afternoon.

Italy refused to grant an armistice as long as the enemy stood upon her soil. That is the reason for letting fully twelve hours elapse before the armistice actually becomes operative. Those twelve hours will be taken up by a great cleaning-out process.

First news that the armistice was signed was made public here shortly after Premier Lloyd George had telephoned it from Paris. The terms will be published Tuesday.

They are understood to amount to unconditional surrender. An official statement issued at Vienna went so far as to say: "Hostilities have ceased in the Italian theater of war," an armistice having been concluded. The motive for the premature announcement of the cessation of hostilities is believed to be an effort to calm the populace, which is passing through the woes of revolt.

Army in Panic.

The last act of the Austrian drama in Venetia and in the mountains is written in blood and disaster. Indescribable panic has seized the "army" without a country. Its front was successively pierced half a dozen times at many points, and through the wide gaps dashed Italian cavalry, followed by the infantry masses of Italy, France, Britain and America.

King Victor's horsemen advanced with lightning speed. Only yesterday Diaz's armies had reached the Tagliamento. At Udine tonight they are eighteen miles beyond it. On the

mountain front Alpine troops surged forward through the passes with equal speed. At Trent they are twenty-five miles northwest of Asiago, where the great battle on this front began. "Had the Austrians chosen to fight on, a debacle even worse than that which has overtaken them would have set in. For their whole front had been cut into ribbons, and Trieste, where Italian troops were landed, was only a few miles from the front."

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